

Ali urges EEC role in Mideast

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Ali said Tuesday he believed the European Economic Community (EEC) could play an effective role in the Middle East conflict. Mr. Ali did not elaborate but Egypt has repeatedly urged the community to assume a role complementary to that played by the United States in seeking a Middle East settlement. Speaking on the eve of a three-day visit to West Germany, Mr. Ali told reporters he would deliver a message from President Hosni Mubarak to West German President Karl Carstens. Mr. Ali, who will have talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said discussions would focus on efforts to seek the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon and the finalisation.

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King opens exhibition on Kingdom's founder

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday opened an exhibition at the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al Bait Foundation) entitled "Pictures on the Life of His Majesty King Abdullah," the founder of the Hashemite Kingdom. (King Abdullah: A centennial salute, page 2) The exhibition is organised in connection with the centenary celebrations of the late King Abdullah. The foundation's president, Nassaruddin Al Assad, received the King, who was accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and senior officials, and briefed him on the foundation's activities. Mr. Assad also presented the King with a rare hand-written copy of the holy Koran and an emblem of the foundation as well as a book published recently by the foundation on the life of King Abdullah, King Hussein's grandfather.

Cairo expels 20 Palestinian students

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has expelled 20 Palestinian students accused of spreading communist ideas among their Egyptian colleagues. Interior Ministry officials said Tuesday. They said the students, studying at two Cairo universities, were sent Monday to Arab countries of their choice. The officials said they had no further details.

Ghali starts African tour Sunday

CAIRO (R) — The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Boutros Ghali, will leave for Sudan next Sunday at the start of a seven-nation African tour. Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday. They said that after Sudan he would visit Chad, Cameroon, Gabon, Angola, Congo and Rwanda.

Ehrlich buried

TEL AVIV (R) — Simcha Ehrlich, Israel's deputy prime minister who died on Sunday, was buried Tuesday in a state ceremony outside Tel Aviv. Mr. Ehrlich had open heart surgery in the United States last January and suffered a stroke a week ago.

Iglesias kidnappers sentenced to jail

MADRID (R) — A Spanish court Tuesday sentenced six Basque guerrillas to prison terms of between 18 months and eight years for kidnapping the father of pop singer Julio Iglesias. The six were charged with abducting gynecologist Dr. Julio Iglesias Puga outside his Madrid clinic in December 1981. Juan Gregorio Eguzquiza Ibarroso was sentenced to eight years for organising the transfer of Dr. Iglesias to a house in a remote northern village where he was held for three weeks before being freed in a dramatic police raid.

Walesa to meet Pope Thursday

WARSAW (R) — Lech Walesa, former Solidarity trade union leader, has been given three days leave from work in a Gdansk shipyard to meet Pope John Paul in Krakow on Thursday, his wife said Tuesday. Mr. Walesa will be accompanied by himself and some of their seven children. Mrs. Walesa said.

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Syrian tanks reportedly open fire on PLO loyalists

Fateh rebellion takes serious turn in Bekaa

BEIRUT (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat sent urgent messages Tuesday to Arab and some other heads of state, accusing Syrian troops of attacking his men in Lebanon during the night and calling for international support.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA said Mr. Arafat had also sent a special message to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad concerning the "serious change of stand" by Syrian forces.

In a dispatch from the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli, where Mr. Arafat spent Tuesday, WAFA said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman had sent urgent messages to the heads of state of Algeria, Saudi Arabia, North and South Yemen, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Morocco, Kuwait and Iraq, as well as Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Khilji.

He sent similar messages to the Leaders of Yugoslavia, Cuba, Ethiopia and Cyprus, as well as to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi as current chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, the agency reported.

"Arafat called for their good efforts to help terminate the current crisis between the Palestinian revolution and Syria," WAFA reported.

"He pointed out that Syrian

troops positioned in the Bekaa Valley (of eastern Lebanon) have participated with the dissident group (in the PLO) in attacking Fateh positions and arrested a number of Fateh officers and cadres," added.

The rebellion against Mr. Arafat has been centred in Fateh, the PLO's biggest guerrilla group, which Mr. Arafat also heads.

Abu Iyad in Moscow

A senior Arafat aide, Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), arrived in Moscow Tuesday on a previously-arranged visit and was expected to urge Soviet leaders to intervene with Mr. Assad to end the crisis.

WAFA, in a dispatch from Moscow, reported Abu Iyad's arrival and said he would later visit Cuba.

It is the second visit to Moscow by Abu Iyad, a member of Fateh's Central Committee, within a month.

Mr. Arafat's message to Mr. Assad concerned "the behaviour of Syrian troops who were giving complete support, including "all sorts of weapons and assistance," to the rebels.

The overnight fighting caused an all-night meeting in Damascus of the Revolutionary Council of Fateh to break up in disarray.

Mr. Arafat immediately left for Tripoli but was unable to take the direct route, apparently because the rebels secured the main Beirut-Damascus highway in eastern Lebanon. He made a long detour via the Syrian town of Homs.

Describing the fighting, his spokesman said Tuesday: "An armed group of Ahmad Jibril's men and the dissidents last night took position in the Maan area of the Bekaa Valley, including the customs post controlled by the different (Syrian) forces in large numbers."

The Syrians were named the "Arab Deterrent Forces" when they were called in to Lebanon by the Arab League in 1976 to help end a civil war.

Mr. Arafat's spokesman added: "They (the PFLP-GC and dissidents) opened fire from Syrian positions towards our forces in Majdal Anjar (near the Syrian border). To our surprise, they then advanced with a number of Syrian tanks towards our positions in Majdal Anjar, these tanks firing on our positions."

The Arafat spokesman said the Syrians were giving complete support, including "all sorts of weapons and assistance," to the rebels.

Speaking in Tripoli, the spokesman described the overnight fighting, in which the rebels claimed to have captured eight pro-Arafat positions in eastern Lebanon, as "this sudden escalation and dangerous development."

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HOME NEWS

King Abdullah: A centennial salute

By Suleiman Mousa

In writing about King Abdullah of Jordan, one must always remember that King Abdullah was a man who worked for the re-creation of a national revolt, led armies in the field of battle, established a kingdom and left a deep mark on modern Arab history.

King Abdullah grew up at a time of national revival when Arab leaders and intellectuals began to aspire for reform, a better future and the rebirth of national identity. His personal qualities, high position and noble ancestry qualified him to play a leading role in the Arab nationalist movement and to become one of the prominent pioneers who carried Arab aspirations from the orbit of theory to the point of reality.

He was born in 1882 in Mecca, the most holy city of Islam, the second son of one of the most prominent men of the Hashemite family in Hejaz — the family of the Prophet Mohammed, which Arabs and Muslims alike greatly respect and place in high esteem and consideration. Sherif Hussein, the father of Abdullah, was a man of conscience and strong personality, a man who opposed tyranny and oppression, a man proud of his Arab heritage and the position of his family among Arabs and Muslims. These qualities won him the respect and devotion of all who came to know him, but they raised apprehension in the heart of the Grand Sherif, his uncle, and the Turkish Governor of Hejaz. One day, Hussein received an "invitation" from the Sultan to visit Istanbul, the capital of the Ottoman Empire. He had no alternative but to proceed to Istanbul and was soon joined there by his three sons, Ali, Abdullah and Faisal.

Abdullah was then 12 years old. It never occurred to him that he would spend the next 16 years in Istanbul. During those formative years of his youth there, he completed his education and became well versed in Arabic and Turkish.

To all appearances, the members of the family were considered guests of the Sultan, who appointed Sherif Hussein as member of the State Council. But in reality it was an exile, imposed against their will.

Abdullah, however, gained a considerable knowledge of Ottoman policies towards the Arabs and of the different currents of Arab thinking. He also became well acquainted with the policies of the Great Powers towards the Ottoman Empire.

Suddenly in the summer of 1908, the calm surface prevailing over the internal situation was deeply disturbed by the military coup d'état of the Committee of Union and Progress. This upheaval affected the Hejaz; the post of Grand Sherif there became vacant and Sherif Hussein was chosen by the Sultan for the high office. Thus ended the years of

banishment; the Sherif returned to Hejaz, accompanied by his four sons (his fourth son Zaid had been born in Istanbul).

Sherif Hussein thus found an outlet for his enormous energy, long latent. Working diligently to strengthen his position, he subdued the tribes violating law and order and led an expedition against the rebels in the neighbouring district of Assir. Throughout, his son Abdullah emerged most prominent among his brothers. A responsible and courageous commander in fighting insurgent tribes, he was wounded in one of the expeditions.

Elected member of the Ottoman Parliament in 1909, Abdullah proved himself a bright and balanced statesman. During his six years in Parliament, he enriched his experience in Ottoman and international politics. He was elected deputy to the speaker of Parliament and also represented his father in several political missions. It was during this period that he joined one of the Arab secret societies, whose aim was the realisation of Arab national aspirations.

A friendship with the Khedive of Egypt led Abdullah to a meeting with Lord Kitchener and his Oriental secretary Ronald Storrs.

That meeting, with the development of events, subsequently led to a historical relationship between the Arabs and Great Britain. Abdullah was one of the Arab leaders who visualised a connection based on mutual interests between the two nations. Soon after the World War First broke out, Great Britain and Turkey were at war against each other. Thus the aims of the Arab and Great Britain became closer; Britain sought to drive a wedge between the Arabs and the Turks, while the Arab nationalists hoped to achieve their freedom with the help of British support. In the exchange of letters known as the Hussein-McMahon Correspondence, Abdullah was the confidant and adviser of his father.

Hussein had emerged as the most prominent Arab leader and on the eve of the Great Arab Revolt, members of the Arab secret societies approached him with the proposal that he lead the Arab national movement in seeking independence.

This almost coincided with another proposal from Great Britain offering the Arabs British support if they joined the Allies.

Early in June 1916, Sherif Hussein proclaimed the Arab Revolt in Hejaz and his four sons were placed in command of the military forces.

Abdullah led the Eastern Army, which attacked the Ottoman division at Taif. Victory was attained after a siege of 100 days. He then marched on to Medina, where he cooperated with his elder brother in laying siege to the Turkish army entrenched around the city until Turkey surrendered at the end of the World War.

Soon after the war ended, Hus-

sein was invited by the Great Powers to send a representative to the Peace Conference to be held in Paris. In deference to the wishes of Great Britain, Hussein delegated his third son Faisal for the mission. For almost two years, Faisal held the limelight, conferring with some of the most important world leaders in London and Paris, while Abdullah remained in the Hejaz as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Why did this happen the way it did? Many hold the view that it was the influence of the intelligence officer, T.E. Lawrence, on British policy towards the Arabs at the time.

Lawrence had been detailed to report on the military and political situation in Hejaz. He visited the country and met with the sons of the Sherif. His reports (and later his book, *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, revealed his admiration of Faisal. It is evident that Faisal alone was able to satisfy the personal ambitions of Lawrence. He treated him as a trusted ally, and later on as a friend.

Arab forces were besieging the Turks in Medina then, and Lawrence spent a month with the army of Abdullah, where he was not allowed to mingle freely with the tribes.

It was Abdullah's plan that all combined forces of the Arabs should press the siege on Medina and force it to surrender. But Faisal (and Lawrence) were of the opinion that Faisal's army should penetrate instead to the north. Lawrence advanced the theory that the cost of besieging Medina was much less than the cost of taking its garrison (14,000 men) prisoners of war; and according to him, the British High Command in Egypt was convinced of the soundness of this theory.

Consequently, the army of Faisal received a fair amount of arms and ammunition, while the forces of Ali and Abdullah (around Medina) received very little. Faisal advanced north to Aqaba and Transjordan. He was in direct contact with General Allenby and his advance culminated in a triumphal entry into Damascus.

Then followed the step that led Faisal to the world political forum, when the British Foreign Office suggested to King Hussein (assumingly on the recommendation of Lawrence) that Faisal be entrusted with the task of representing the Arabs at the Peace Conference. (Sherif Hussein had been proclaimed King of Hejaz in 1916).

During the two years that followed the end of the war, Abdullah remained in the Hejaz. He saw his aspirations, both national and personal, meet with difficulties and setbacks. In the summer of 1919, the army he commanded suffered defeat by the Saudis. Iraqi nationalists proclaimed him their future king, but the British government opposed the move and made a deal with France for the division of the Asian Arab countries between



themselves.

As a result, the French attacked Syria in July 1920 and Faisal was forced to leave.

These developments gave Abdullah the opportunity he was waiting for. The Syrians opposed the French and appealed to King Hussein for support. Abdullah volunteered and hastened towards Syria at the head of a small force.

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form an Arab state, within which some of the Jewish aspirations could be realised.

Churchill insisted that the British government was committed to the policy of the Jewish national home in Palestine.

The Amir attempted also to convince the French of his good intentions, hoping to arrive at an arrangement by which he could regain Syria, but the French preferred to rule Syria in their own fashion.

Abdullah never gave up. Until the end of his life, he remained faithful to his national aim; i.e., to unite Transjordan with Palestine and Syria, as a step towards attaining Arab unity.

The new state emerged from almost zero. It was nearer to the Arabian desert than to the Mediterranean, hence the majority of its people were Bedouins and villagers who carved a living from agriculture and raising animals.

They were unaccustomed to law and order. The country's only modern facility was the Hejaz Railway. Gradually with the passage of years raids stopped, security prevailed, schools were opened and asphalted roads were laid. Step by step, the country progressed; it was slow progress, but steady and sure.

The setbacks that had faced the Arabs, both in war and politics, did not shake Abdullah's resolve and confidence. He understood well the game of power politics and knew the wisdom of the maxim stating that policy was the art of the possible.

Contrary to many other leaders in the region, he pursued the course of "take and request". From bitter experience, he knew that this was more fruitful than a course of rejection which lacked the power to support a negative policy.

In consequence, Abdullah followed with Great Britain, the mandatory power, a policy of realism. He knew that Britain had not fulfilled its commitments to the Arabs, and that it had committed a grave error in implementing the policy of a Jewish national home in Palestine; but he saw no benefit in responding to Britain with enmity from a position of weakness. He assured Britain of his friendship, and as friend and ally warned Britain again and again of the dangers and injustices inherent in its policy towards the Arabs. He believed that Britain "would not take notice of any one unless he was efficient... that is will not befriend a liar, coward or one asleep, and does not conduct its policy on emotions..."

Abdullah showed his true mettle during World War II, when he sided wholeheartedly with the Allies.

After the meeting, Churchill wrote a memorandum to the British Cabinet in which he described the attitude of the Amir as moderate, friendly and statesmanlike.

To the Amir Abdullah, Transjordan was in the beginning no more than a temporary base from which he could move to attain more ambitious objectives. In his talks with Churchill, he did his best to convince him (and the British Government) that Palestine and Transjordan should unite to

change the course of events. It would have been much easier for him to ally himself with the extremists and share in the applause of the irresponsible street. But his sense of responsibility rejected acceptance of a false stand that would lead to more loss.

In 1948, only five days before

war broke out in Palestine, King Abdullah replied to an approach from the Israelis with his proposal that they accept self-administration in the areas where they formed a majority.

But the Israeli insisted on having

their own state in the part allocated to them under the partition plan.

King Abdullah, however, still held hope that a reasonable settlement could be worked out with the Israelis. The events that followed proved that he had not been right in judging the intentions of the Israelis.

His sincere pursuit of a reasonable settlement was based on his theory that it was dangerous

for any nation to remain long in a state of uncertainty, swinging

midway between war and peace.

He remained until the end of his life faithful to the original principle of the Arab movement — unity — convinced that only by unity could the Arabs attain strength. His persistence in pursuing this objective bad brought him the enmity of the rulers of Syria and some other Arab countries.

Despite this opposition, he was able to realise in the last year of his life a part of that objective — by uniting Jordan with the adjacent part of Palestine which had remained to the Arabs and which became known as the West Bank.

When we attempt to take stock of the political career of King Abdullah, we find that "realism" was a predominant element in shaping his actions. One instance to cite is when he overruled his personal feelings and made visits to King Farouk of Egypt and King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, during the first truce in Palestine in 1948, in order to obtain their support.

His connection with Great Britain was one of the main criticisms of his opponents. That connection was, in fact, imposed upon him by

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TV & RADIO		
JORDAN TELEVISION		
MAIN CHANNEL	Koran	
15:30	Caravans	
15:30	Great Men in History	
16:30	Local Programmes	
17:15	Local Programmes	
18:15	Religious Programmes	
18:47	Magreb Prayers	
18:50	Religious Programmes	
19:10	Arabic Series	
20:25	Local Programmes	
20:45	Mohammed, the Prophet of God	
21:10	Local Programmes	
22:10	Arabic Songs	
23:10	News in Arabic	
23:20	Arabic Series	
00:05	Religious Programmes	
FOREIGN CHANNEL		
18:00	French Programme	
19:00	News in French	
19:30	News in Hebrew	
20:30	Concord	
21:10	Documentary	
22:00	News in English	
22:15	Saints and Sufis	
RADIO JORDAN		
855 KHz, AM & 900 KHz, SW & partly on 950 KHz, SW		
07:00	Morning Show	
07:30	News Bulletin	
10:00	News Summary	
10:05	Morning Show	
12:00	News Summary	
12:05	Pop Session	
13:00	News Summary	
13:05	Pop Session	
14:00	News Bulletin	
14:10	Instrumental	
14:30	Non-Music	
15:00	Concert Hour	
16:00	News Summary	
16:05	Instrumental Old Favorites	
17:00	Talking Points, Pop Session	
18:00	News Summary	
18:05	Over a Cup of Tea, Arabian Music	
19:00	Newspak	
19:30	Day with a Star	
20:00	Evening Show	
21:00	News Summary	
22:00	News Summary	
22:00	News Headlines	
VOICE OF AMERICA		
1260, 5665, 7200, 15205, 1725 KHz		
05:00	The Breakfast Show: News, Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, Science Digest, News Summary at 30 minutes past the hour, 17:30 News 17:10 Magazine Show 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:30 News 18:10 News 18:30 News Music USA 19:00 News 19:10 Magazine Show 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:30 Non-Music USA 21:00 News 21:30 Once a Month 21:30 News 22:00 News and Editorial 22:15 Music USA 23:00 VOA World Report	
BBC WORLD SERVICE		
637 KHz, 1200, 1413 KHz		
06:00	Newspak 06:30 Wimbledom Report 06:45 Financial News 06:50 Ref-	

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	
FILM	"Panor." starring George C. Scott, at the American Centre at 8:00 p.m.
EXHIBITION	"Petra," photographs by Roger Ciose at the French Cultural Centre.
LECTURE	"A Nabataean And/or Roman Military Zone Along The South Bank of The Wadi Al-Asr," by Dr. Burton MacDonald at the American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR) at 3:30 p.m.
CHURCHES	St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590. Church of the Assumption (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, 23541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 75261. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 77151. Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeissani, 663249.
CULTURAL CENTRES	Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 6610267. American Center, 44371. American Centre Library, 41520. British Council, 36148. French Cultural Centre, 37009. Goethe Institute, 41993. Soviet Cultural Centre, 44203. Spanish Cultural Centre, 24049. Jordanian

JORDAN NEWS

Construction of King Abdullah complex to begin imminently

AMMAN (J.T.) Director-General of the Amman Development Corporation (ADC) Sami Al Rashid said Monday that work on the implementation of the King Abdullah complex are expected to begin soon at a cost of JD 11.5 million.

The ADC has completed the designs of the project which will be established in Wadi Saqra, and implementation of the project is expected to be completed by the end of 1985. Al Ra'a newspaper quoted Mr. Rashid as saying.

Mr. Rashid said the complex will contain a public park, a children's park, commercial stores, a recreational, cultural and sports centre, administrative offices, a supermarket, restaurants, car park, and public services buildings.

The site of the complex will be in Wadi Saqra on the road leading to the Sports City, and will be built on an area of well-over 80 dunums of lands, he said.

The ADC intends to make this complex a model centre, containing every conceivable service, in line with ADC policy to develop



Sami Al Rashid
services in the Amman municipality area.

Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid (left), Alia President and Chairman of the Board of Directors Ali Ghandour (white suit) and Mayor of Amman

Cultural heritage evening organised

AMMAN (Petra) — Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, deputising for His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor, opened a cultural evening organised by the Radio Jordan music group and the Alia folklore troupe at the Haya Cultural Centre Monday.

The show included paintings depicting Jordan's popular heritage, traditional and national songs and dances from different parts of the country.

The evening was attended by Alia President and Chairman of the Board of Directors Ali Ghandour, a number of high-ranking officials, and heads of diplomatic missions in Amman.

An architect's model of the planned King Abdullah complex which is to be constructed imminently in the Wadi Saqra

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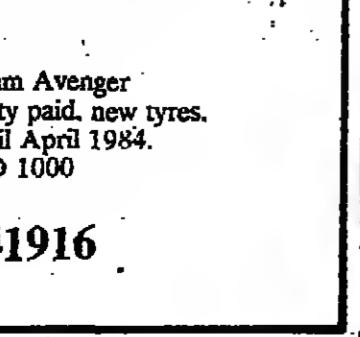
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Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh (white kufi) watch the heritage evening staged at the Haya Arts Centre

King addresses officers on political developments

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday evening explained current Arab and international political developments to senior Armed Forces officers. In the course of his address, he praised their continued willingness "to shoulder their responsibilities in order to achieve the cherished goals of our Arab Nation," while also complimenting them on the protection they provide for the country.

The King was speaking to senior officers in the Armed Forces, the Public Security, the General Intelligence and the Civil Defence at the Royal Court after the Iftar banquet he gave at the Basman Palace Monday evening.

Attending the banquet were Prime Minister and Defence Minister Muda Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khannash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, directors of the Public Security and General Intelligence and Chief of Staff

Maj.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb, Divisional commanders of the Jordanian Armed Forces also attended.

During the meeting, a comprehensive review was made of the advanced level of training attained by the Armed Forces, thus enabling the Jordanian soldier to operate modern, sophisticated weapons.

The officers attending the meeting told His Majesty, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, that practical and applied training and the leadership performance of the Armed Forces officers are kee-

ping pace with the development in weaponry and military equipment.

They also asserted that conscripts presently doing their military service should be given a full military education to give them a full sense of identity with the armed forces. This, it was said, would help forge a stronger military unit and help the national servicemen fully to serve their country in the future.

His Majesty said that the necessary arrangements had been made to enable the People's Army to begin training citizens in their places of work and students in their schools.

Public Security Director Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Idris gave a briefing on the internal security situation and the future plans to develop the public security department according to the most modern methods with the aim of serving the citizens in the best possible manner.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan attended part of the meeting.



President of the Jordanian Pharmacists Association Nizar Jardaneh Tuesday gives a press conference at the Professional Associations Complex in Amman (Petra photo)

Jardaneh presses for health scheme

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Jordanian Pharmacists Association (JPA) Nizar Jardaneh Tuesday said that the pharmacy profession has an important role to play in rendering advice to people in a variety of scientific, technical, professional and social fields, as well as giving advice to doctors on the effects of drugs and medicines on their patients.

Addressing a press conference at the Professional Associations Complex, Mr. Jardaneh said the participants in the first Jordanian pharmaceutical conference held on March 12 dealt with several issues involving health services, social security, health insurance, the role of pharmacists in drawing up a comprehensive health insurance scheme and its application in Jordan, and the role of the private sector and the medicinal industry in this field.

The conference recommended the application of the comprehensive health insurance system in Jordan as quickly as possible to keep pace with advanced countries and to ensure that health insurance includes all citizens, he said.

Mr. Jardaneh, in his capacity as chairman of the committee responsible for executing the resolutions of the conference, said these recommendations had been submitted to the relevant authorities for consideration.

He said the conference recommended advanced financing of health services, that is the allocation of a budget for health services and the adoption of the contractual method thus allowing the patient to choose the health institution of his choice, provided that it is accredited by the health insurance corporation.

Mr. Jardaneh said the conference was unanimous in adopting the idea of establishing an independent institution to be charged with the implementation of the comprehensive health insurance in Jordan, and that this institution should enjoy administrative and financial independence and be supervised by an independent board of directors.

People will pay an estimated JD 83 million for medical services during 1983 which is expected to reach JD 121 million by 1985; that is an average of JD 45 per capita or equal to four per cent of the gross national product," he said.

Mr. Jardaneh said the conference also recommended that 10 per cent of all wages and salaries be used to cover the cost of the health services with one third of this 10 per cent being paid by the employer, the employee and the state.

The plan is of great significance because it aims to implement a comprehensive health insurance to achieve a higher standard of health for all citizens, which is particularly apt at this moment with the present United Nations slogan being "Health for all," he concluded.

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The tough bargain

AN ISRAELI redeployment of forces in Lebanon is a complicated and difficult process, from a military point of view at least, say some experts who doubt Israel will ever opt for it. Any political decision to redeploy would also prove difficult, because much depends on whether the U.S. is willing to occupy vacated Israeli positions north of the Awali River, and whether the Syrians and the Palestinians will let the American Marines take over from the Israelis.

Israel nevertheless seems to be going ahead with preparing complete plans to redeploy and is no doubt making arrangements where its surrogates can stay behind in force in the Shouf mountains and south of Beirut, if and when the Israelis leave.

The Israelis stand to gain from redeploying their army in Lebanon: they would suffer fewer casualties from Lebanese and Palestinian guerrilla attacks against their units; they would have a bigger claim to South Lebanon, strengthen their hold of the territory and put to maximum use its resources; and, they would pave the way for partitioning Lebanon and thus make it much more difficult for the Arabs and the world to refocus attention on the West Bank and Gaza and the Golan Heights.

On balance, the Arab World stands to lose a lot from an Israeli redeployment, and the Arabs' only alternative now seems to be that of fighting hard to prevent such a move.

Plainly, and short of using military force against the Israelis in Lebanon, the Arabs need to make it clear to the Americans that U.S. Marines cannot be allowed to occupy any vacated Israeli positions north of the Awali River or anywhere else. If Washington will not listen, the Arabs must be able to exert pressure on the Americans to reconsider their position, and that is where Saudi — and perhaps other Arab moderate — influence with the U.S. administration comes under the test. There will not be a greater pressure on President Reagan, for instance, than a Saudi threat to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, and the East bloc, or withdraw Saudi deposits from U.S. banks during a presidential campaign. And Saudi Arabia must be prepared to go that far with the Americans, on the question of Lebanon, if there is no other way, and as this is really one of the last opportunities for the Arabs, if not actually the last, to act in self-defence and stem the Israeli tide which has cost us dearly over the past few decades.

Saudi Arabian diplomacy will have been all the more successful if the kingdom had indeed managed to arrange an Arab-American deal to discuss anew the whole Palestine problem, starting in Lebanon, as Lebanese press reports did suggest the other day when it was said that the Syrian foreign minister is going to Washington next month for important talks. But, barring a success of this projected U.S.-Arab dialogue, Saudi Arabia and all Arabs must be prepared to start talking tough to the Americans, as there might be only one way left for the salvation of the Arab cause.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: U.S. money exonerates Israel

WHAT FURTHER rewards could the United States offer Israel at present other than agreeing to cover its balance of payments deficit which now amounts to \$5 billion. This is what The Times of London said Monday when it revealed that the American administration has begun covering four billion out of the total Israeli deficit. What is peculiar is that the new American move comes under the following circumstances:

— Total Israeli rejection of the peace efforts in the occupied areas, including the very American initiative itself.
— The Israeli escalation of repression and terrorism in the occupied Palestinian lands, including the closure of universities and the suppression of liberties there.
— The continuation of the intensive Israeli settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories.
— Israel's aggressive desire to open a Med-Dead canal.

This can only mean that the United States is overtly encouraging Israel to continue its present policies, and no one can doubt this fact. Consequently, the ordinary Arab citizen finds it hard to be convinced that the American administration is serious about reaching a just settlement of the Middle East issue. On the contrary, the Arabs are becoming increasingly convinced that American policy will not bring the area closer to the desired peace, while Washington's efforts will continue to portray the Arabs as the ones who reject peace. Consequently, the international conference which the Soviet Union called for to find a solution to the Middle East issue is the only logical way to reach a settlement because the United States cannot continue to play the role of the supporter of the aggressor and the arbitrator at the same time.

Al Dustour: Palestinians still vulnerable

MONDAY. THE Lebanese judicial authorities issued their findings on the massacres committed against the Palestinian refugees in the Sabra and Shatila camps. The finger of accusation was pointed at Israel and its agents in Lebanon. This in itself is no surprise. There is still a possibility that similar massacres could be committed against Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. Recent reports speak of the killing of Palestinians in refugee camps in southern Lebanon. This has prompted the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) to demand international protection for the Palestinian in southern Lebanon.

Israel, which is persecuting Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, is the same Israel which is calling for the purging of Lebanon from the Palestinians. Meanwhile, the attitude of the Zionist agent Saad Haddad and his forces towards the Palestinians is well known. Consequently, it is extremely naive to think that the Palestinians do not still run the risk of being massacre victims in Lebanon again. The United States government, which is persistently asking the Palestinians to evacuate its forces from the Bekaa Valley, should first give guarantees to the half a million Palestinians in Lebanon that they would not indeed come to any harm in the future.

Andropov firmly in power with few other changes

By Mark Wood
Reuter

MOSCOW — A week of leadership meetings in Moscow has given the Soviet Union a new President but shown that other Kremlin changes will take place only slowly during the rule of Communist leader Yuri Andropov.

Andropov's election to the post of head of state was the highlight of the successive gatherings of the Party Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet (parliament) and showed that he has consolidated his power.

But Western predictions of a major reshuffle of top posts and the introduction of economic reforms were not fulfilled.

Instead, the meetings demonstrated that expectations of sweeping change are out of place and that Andropov will move only step by step to achieve his aim of a more vigorous and efficient economy staffed by a disciplined work force.

The predictions were based partly on rumours from Soviet officials and partly on the assumption that the party chief would use the gatherings to promote supporters

into key positions and put his own stamp on Kremlin policy.

As it turned out, only very limited changes were made. Leningrad regional Communist leader Grigory Romanov was moved to Moscow to take up a post as one of 10 central committee secretaries.

Mikhail Solomentsev, who is premier of the Russian Federation, was put in charge of the Party Control Commission and Vitaly Vorotnikov, who is expected to replace Solomentsev as Russian premier, was made a candidate member of the politburo.

Andropov's failure to get any new full politburo members elected demonstrated that although he was strong enough to seize the presidency he still faces opposition on some issues within the Kremlin leadership.

Some Western diplomats said they did not expect that situation to change in the near future and predicted that Andropov, who is already 69, would never be able to accumulate enough power to overcome resistance in some of his plans.

To talk of two separate factions in the politburo is probably wrong. There are probably different power line-ups on different

issues. But what is clear is that Andropov cannot always be sure he can get his own way," one diplomat said.

Although it is difficult to assess precisely what the current policy differences might be, there are signs that they centre on Andropov's declared wish to shake up the state apparatus and put competent technocrats in important

Diplomats say opposition to this comes from men like Konstantin Chernenko, the number two, who are not only keen to defend their allies but also fearful of weakening party control over the bureaucracy and economy.

In policy terms last week's meetings brought little that was new or unexpected.

Both Chernenko and Andropov announced a harder policy line on culture and called for improved ideological work to combat Western influence, especially among the young.

But they did not make any suggestions for the economy beyond calling for more hard work and suggesting that more should be done to speed up mechanisation.

Some diplomats said Western predictions that Andropov would

try to introduce radical reforms were based on a misunderstanding of the way the Soviet economy works.

One must not forget this is an enormous country with a huge and inefficient bureaucracy. Andropov could not move any faster to change things even if he wanted to," one diplomat commented.

He said the leadership appeared to be concentrating on improving the agricultural system through organisational reform and would not be likely to take any steps to tackle industry until the farm programme was well under way.

Although last week's meetings provided only meagre pickings for Western Kremlinologists, they did give some new insights into the current power constellation and a few pointers for the future.

One significant event was the major policy speech given by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to the Supreme Soviet. Such addresses have been extremely rare in the past.

Gromyko's central role at the meeting underlined the impression amongst Western analysts that he has assumed a strong position in the leadership and is probably one of the three or four men

closest to Andropov.

But it also showed that Andropov is fashioning more of a team leadership than was the case under his predecessor, Leonid Brezhnev, who always made all key policy statements himself.

Diplomats said further substantial changes in the leadership were now likely to come only through the death or chronic ill health of the present members.

Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov is already 78 and four other members of the 11-man politburo are also over 70.

Another factor which will play a crucial role in deciding whether Andropov can strengthen his grip on power and force through his ideas is the state of his health.

In his public appearances over the past two weeks Andropov has looked very frail and at times needed support when walking. Sitting in the Supreme Soviet last week he looked pale and his hands were shaking badly.

Western visitors who have spoken to him say Andropov is mentally highly alert. But the sharp deterioration in his physical condition over the past few months has inevitably raised questions about just how long he will be able to stay in control.



Chicago Tribune

LETTERS

An amount to talk about?

To the Editor:

I am writing this letter in support of Ms. Randa Habib's article headlined "price for education" (Jordan Times, June 16-17).

Although Ms. Habib did not mention the name of the school, it was not hard to guess that it was the same as that which Mrs. Marina Rashid (Letter to the editor, Jordan Times, June 20) taught at.

It is unfair to say that Ms. Habib "forgot to mention the academic programme" as she started her article by saying that she admires that school, its location, being far from the pollution of the city, its teaching system and its ambitions, etc.

You can hardly say more in an article. Ms. Habib's article on the price of education is reflecting the concern of many people on that matter.

We are not putting in doubt the high educational level of that school, but the quick raise of the cost of teaching.

JD 1.100 for a child of six plus uniforms, (which I am told can reach another JD 150) plus transportation fees... This is an amount to talk about.

The ladies that Mrs. Rashid refers to, who spend JD 200 on leather boots etc... are certainly not those concerned by the rise of that school's fees.

Many people at the price of very high sacrifices put their children in good schools, it is unfair to squeeze them more.

Yes, Mrs. Rashid, an extra JD 500 deposit and an extra JD 100 on school fees could mean a lot to many people.

I ask only one question: What does any school expect a child of six to break in nine months that will cost JD 500?

Concerning Mrs. Rashid's point about "the deposit which I suppose will cover damages caused by the child".

(Mrs) Ibtissam F. Kaddour
Amman

Western sanctions depend on Pope's visit

By Sidney Weiland
Reuter

LONDON — Western governments are preparing to ease sanctions against Poland but only if Pope John Paul's visit there helps lead to greater internal harmony.

While the Reagan administration remains highly cautious, European NATO allies hope the eight-day papal tour will pass peacefully and will be followed by further relaxation of military rule.

Senior diplomats in NATO capitals say they will watch the visit closely, and that governments will be ready to move fairly rapidly if genuine signs of progress emerge.

If Western hopes are borne out, there could be talks soon on easing repayment terms for Poland's crushing official debts of \$13.7 billion, with some prospect of additional money to help rebuild Warsaw's shattered economy.

The freezing of Poland's debts to other governments has proved a

double-edged weapon.

While it has been impossible for Poland to negotiate new loans or to phase-out repayments, harming recovery, it has also deprived Western governments of interest and cash repayments.

London financial sources estimate West Germany, the U.S., France, Britain and other countries are owed about \$1.5 billion in interest for 1982 and the first half of this year.

Private Western banks, owed less than half of Poland's total hard currency debt of about \$2.6 billion, have negotiated deferred repayment terms and have received regular interest instalments from Warsaw. Talks on 1983 deferrals are under way.

There is a growing feeling that governments, like the banks, ought to get involved in rescheduling," a British official said.

"The question is when."

Apart from the freeze on debts, NATO blocked commercial credits except for food and cut scientific and other exchanges.

President Reagan halted credit insurance, virtually paralysing Poland's embryonic poultry industry, and closed U.S. airports and fishing grounds to Polish planes and trawlers.

When Solidarity was outlawed in October 1982, the U.S. raised trade tariffs on Polish goods.

Holding Moscow primarily responsible for the Polish crackdown, Reagan also halted Soviet flights to the U.S., barred the sale of high technology goods to the Soviet Union, and suspended negotiations on a new U.S.-Soviet grain agreement.

In another move against Moscow, the 10-nation European Community halted some imports from the Soviet Union.

Many Western officials, especially in Europe, have come to question the value of the sanctions, arguing that in some cases they retarded economic revival in Poland, making it harder for the authorities to dismantle the military regime.

The U.S. last month dropped its ban on negotiating a long-term agreement for grain sales to Moscow, and talks on a new accord began two weeks ago. Other sanctions against Moscow are expected to continue for some time.

U.S. and other Western officials have now signalled readiness to "explore" the lifting of other Polish sanctions, with each step likely to be conditional on matching actions by the Jaruzelski regime towards greater relaxation.

But they say almost everything depends on what happens during the Pope's visit and in its immediate aftermath.

Western attitudes would widen if there were Solidarity demonstrations and if Polish police responded violently.

The West is also watching to see if harassment increases against former Solidarity leader Lech Wałęsa, who fears he may be prevented from meeting the Pope.

Poland's Interior Ministry warned on Tuesday that "resolute ac-

tion" would be taken against attempts to disrupt police order during the tour. Underground Solidarity leaders however urged supporters not to demonstrate.

The Pope has said he hopes the visit "may serve reconciliation and peace," and Polish Deputy Prime Minister Mieczysław Rakowski said it could help create conditions for a complete lifting of martial law.

NATO foreign ministers, at a meeting in Paris, held out the prospect of "more normal trade and economic cooperation" with Poland, and provided there was progress towards national reconciliation.

But they insisted this required the release of political prisoners, the establishment of civil rights and the restoration of workers' rights to have trade unions of their own choice.

They also called on the Soviet Union "to cease its pressure on Poland so as not to impede the efforts of the Polish people for national renewal and reform."

Italy's Christian Democrats woo middle class voters

By Andrew Hurst
Reuter

ROME — The Christian Democrats, for years Italy's leading political force, are making a determined effort to woo apathetic middle-class voters with an image of new dynamism for the general election on June 26 and 27.

They are fielding a wide array of candidates not previously linked with the party, including film director Franco Zeffirelli and former Governor of the Bank of Italy Guido Carli, in a bid to reverse declining support in many Italian cities.

But the party suffered a dramatic loss of confidence after a series of scandals culminating in the exposure in 1981 of an illegal Masonic lodge, which forced the resignation of the government of Arnaldo Forlani.

Among the lodge's members were prominent political and military figures, including the heads of Italy's secret service and defense staff.

Under intense pressure from their main coalition partners, the

Socialists, the Christian Democrats agreed that the leader of the small Republican Party, Giovanni Spadolini, should succeed Forlani as prime minister.

Spadolini was the first prime minister since 1946 not to be drawn from Christian Democratic Party ranks and many speculated that it would not be long before the increasingly popular Socialists claimed the premiership for themselves.

The mood among the Christian Democrats turned to alarm when the Socialist Party almost doubled its share of the vote in municipal elections in 1981 at Bari, a major southern seaport and a traditional Christian Democrat stronghold.

"The result of the Bari election, followed by electoral setbacks in Milan and Genoa, showed the Christian Democrats were fast losing middle class support in the cities and in the modern, productive parts of the country," said Orazio Petrucca, a political science professor at Salerno University.

The Christian Democrats were increasingly relying on the more

backward areas of Italy, particularly the undeveloped south where voters are tied to the party by patronage, for support as the Socialists eroded their electorate in the cities," he added.

The election of Ciriaco De Mita, a tough no-nonsense lawyer from the southern town of Avellino, as party secretary in May 1982,

Okavango's survival threatened

By Roy Laishley

MAUN, Botswana — The Okavango Delta in the far northwest of this country is yesterday's Africa: A vast wilderness of wildlife unwarred by farmers and tourists. Its remoteness — crouched against the Caprivi Strip; near torn southern Angola and 1,100 kilometres of paved road and dirt track from the national capital Gaborone in the far southeast — protects it from the sort of pressure that has ruined so much of Kenya's wild lands.

The 16,000 sq kilometre Okavango area is a myriad of water channels, lagoons, swamps and rich grasslands. The Okavango River, southern Africa's third largest, flows from Angola's uplands, and the tiny Boteti River flows out to the south.

In between can be found some of Africa's last great herds of big antelope and zebra, smaller but majestic herds of elephant and a variety of bird life. The fish eagle, one of Africa's most threatened

species, is a common sight fishing the streams and lagoons.

But this natural treasure is threatened. Much of the rest of Botswana is parched and drought-prone, and planners are eyeing the venture. Planners are considering tapping the Okavango's water to wash the coal.

In between the mine site and the Okavango are the thousands of cattle farmers who provide much of the nation's livelihood. Beef is the third biggest export after diamonds and copper-nickel minerals. Only 10,000 people now live in the Okavango, but already herders are beginning to nibble at its edges.

Now Botswana is trying to diversify its exports by developing its coal resources. A feasibility study is under way for a mine in the south which could have the country exporting 10-15,000 tonnes of coal a year by the end of the decade. But the coal is high in sulphur, and would have to be washed to be sold. The nearest source of water are rivers bordering

the Okavango.

The government is caught between the powerful cattle lobby and its desire to preserve the Okavango's natural state.

Fences will separate wildlife from cows, and planned sugar and rice plantations are being kept to the perimeter of the region.

But to survive in something like its present state, the Delta needs room to breathe. Game wardens who have worked in the area over the past 15 to 20 years say game herds have already declined sharply. The proposed fences would strangle the region, stopping the huge game migrations they claim.

Fences to the southeast in the Makgadikgadi Pans Game Reserve have blocked the traditional migration routes there, disrupting the ecology of the area and diminishing the herds.

Botswana has devoted more of its vast land to game and nature reserves than most other nations. But it has virtually no tourist policy. However, in March, Commerce and Industry Minister M.P. Nkwo promised "major decisions" would be taken soon to develop the country's wildlife and natural resources.

The tourist industry is being expanded. New hotels are being built in the capital, and the only one in Maun improved. Maun Airport is being expanded; and Air Botswana, which links Botswana with South Africa and Zimbabwe, has scheduled a four-times-a-week service here starting in June.

Several small "safari" firms already operate in the delta itself. The government has a big stake in the largest, gametrackers, which offers luxury game viewing trips through three plush camps in the heart of the delta.

The officials are caught on the horns of a dilemma. On the one hand, they want to improve planning, marketing and communications to attract more than the current 10,000 tourists to Botswana a year.

But on the other hand, "we are in the business of selling remoteness and wildness", said Jan Bots of the Botswana Development Corporation. "We do not intend to go down Kenya's path."

Carefully controlled tourist development could provide crucial protection to secure the future of Okavango, one of the last havens of African wildlife.

-- Earthscan feature

King Abdullah: A centennial salute

(Continued from page 2)

the flow of events. Britain was the mandatory in Jordan up to 1946. After that, Britain helped subsidise Jordan's budget, maintain its army and provide officers to command it. Jordan lacked sufficient resources to stand alone. During the 1948 war, the Arab League states pledged two million pounds to support the Jordanian army; in reality only one eighth of the amount was paid.

At the time, some Arab governments sought to have the Jordan army placed under the command of Arab officers, but the King declined to make a hasty move. The connection with Britain, an asset in a way, also had its drawbacks and, sometimes, its inherent evils.

On the personal side, King Abdullah was intensely human, with special qualities which place him in a distinguished position among his fellow Arab contemporaries. He was endowed with two of the most valued characteristics among Arabs: courage and generosity.

His personal courage, proven in the battles and wars he participated in, was much more clearly apparent in voicing his political views to his people and to fellow rulers. His moral courage antagonised many of his contemporaries, who preferred to hear facts and deceiving views that eased their fears.

During those difficult times, many Arabs preferred to listen to leaders who raised empty hopes based on imagination rather than on solid facts. Abdullah's views gave his adversaries, time and again, food for propaganda against him. This was manifested in his call for unity — particularly with Syria — and in connection with his suggestions on a possible settlement to the question of Palestine. He initially criticised the Arab League charter as insufficient for real and binding unity.

His generosity knew no bounds. King Abdullah spent money as fast as it came in, but little of it on himself. To give those who sought his help, he often went into debt.

He lived a modest life, without possessions, and when he died he was in debt. Once, on the eve of a religious holiday, five of his employees told him they had no money to buy new clothing for their children. Because he had no available money to give, he pointed to the carpet in his office and told them to take it and sell it. He was happy to know the next day that the children had new clothes and a good portion of sweets for the holiday.

He was kind, intelligent, quick of thought, liked the company of people and had great personal charm.

His days began early, before dawn. He would take a bath, read the Holy Quran, say his prayers and then have a light breakfast.

After a short walk to inspect his horses, of which he was very fond, he went to the office to conduct his official work and to receive visitors.

On most days, he used to conclude his official work by the time government employees were starting their work day.

He liked company. One of the official functions of the palace staff was to be present with him for prayers and for meals. Once when one of the officials was absent from breakfast for two consecutive days, he received a formal letter from the Chief of the Royal Cabinet reminding him of his duty to attend breakfast in the company of His Majesty.

Sometimes, noticing there were but few persons present for a meal, King Abdullah would have a courier telephone other personalities to invite them at short notice to join His Majesty for the meal.

He was deeply religious, but without fanaticism. Daily he prayed, as all devout Muslims, five times, whether at home or in a foreign country. He was a fatalist, believing deeply that all was decided by the will of God.

Sir Alec Kirkbride, the British ambassador in Jordan, once pleaded with him not to go to Jerusalem so often. Abdullah replied: "My dear man, until my time comes no one can harm me; and when it does come, no one can guard me."

He valued human relations and

always sought to build friendships and mutual confidence. He felt great shock when someone who was in his confidence and whom he considered a friend betrayed his trust.

Many people have known Abdullah's great personal charm. On his first visit to Ankara in 1937, he was received by Ataturk, formally and correctly, but with no show of friendly warmth. In no more than an hour or so later, Ataturk had fallen under the spell of the Amir's charming manners, sparkling wit and intelligence of his conversation. All present were surprised by the sudden change in Ataturk: he was all smiles. Arm in arm, the two leaders were talking innocently and warmly, as if they had known each other for years.

He considered himself father to all Jordanians and his relationship with them was based on leniency and liberality. Those who opposed his policies and left the country as a sign of protest were given more than one chance to return in freedom. Most eventually saw his point of view and left the opposition to become strong supporters.

In one case, a sheikh was exiled to a nearby town for compounding an offence against the Amir. A week or so later, a number of sheikhs came one morning to plead for his release. The Amir thought that the man concerned should remain where he was for some more time and told his visitors so. When they rose to leave, the Amir asked: "Where are you going?" They answered that the intended to visit the exiled sheikh. Pausing for a minute, the Amir then said: "Go in peace, but be sure to come back with that sheikh for lunch."

King Abdullah's temper was quick, but as quickly his anger soon passed. Light of heart and not the worry-type, he enjoyed hearing a joke or relating one. Once, as the guest of King George VI, a general at the table with a large moustache caught his imagination.

Turning to his neighbour Abdullah whispered in Arabic with a solemn face: "Do you think that moustache will affect the taste of the soup?"

Jordan magazine
Suleiman Mousa is a noted Jordanian historian and scholar and the author of a number of books.

His writing was highly eloquent in style; he personally wrote (or dictated) all his letters and speeches, which were admired for their rich expression and lucidity.

King Abdullah stands as one of the great Arab contemporaries of our age. Though he ruled a small country, his wisdom, pragmatism and vision left a strong imprint on the course of events in the Arab Middle East.

— Jordan magazine

Suleiman Mousa is a noted Jordanian historian and scholar and the author of a number of books.

Fateh revolt takes serious turn

(Continued from page 1)

"Our men were careful not to return the tanks' fire so as not to give the opportunity for a clash with Syrian forces," he said.

"But the tanks continued to shell us and advance on Majdal Anjar, together with the armed men and took control of the area and the village."

The spokesman said pro-Arafat

troops were now blocked from the Beirut-Damascus highway leading to Lebanon and the Bekaa.

"The Syrian forces have also arrested the commander of the Yarmouk Brigade," he added.

"The Palestinian revolution hopes the deterrent (Syrian) forces will be cautious about the situation.

— SANA

statement appeared to give them moral support.

News of the overnight fighting broke as Mr. Arafat held an all-night meeting with 55 members of Fateh's 71-member Revolutionary Council in Damascus. The meeting apparently made no progress towards ending the revolt.

He said about 55 members of the 71-man Revolutionary Council were at the session in Mr. Arafat's heavily-guarded office in downtown Damascus.

The meeting decided to set up committees to bring in reforms, a move PLO sources saw as a concession to rebel demands for sweeping changes and a radical stance towards Israel.

Abu Jihad said the smaller, 13-member Central Committee of Fateh would continue to seek ways to heal the rift.

He said the Revolutionary Council had set up specialised committees with the task of introducing reforms in the guerrilla group.

He gave no details. The setting up of such committees seemed to be a concession towards the rebels, who are demanding sweeping reforms and a radical stance against Israel.

PLO sources, however, said such concessions at this stage seemed academic while rebellion was still ripe and fighting continued.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has appealed to the Palestinian guerrillas to settle their differences, according to the Saudi Press Agency quoting the monarch at a cabinet meeting Monday night.

Ustinov warns Soviet officers

(Continued from page 1)

statement. particularly after this sudden change by them towards our forces," the spokesman said.

Earlier on Tuesday, the Syrian news agency SANA, for the first time, carried the full text of a statement by the rebels in which they said they had captured eight Fateh fighters.

SANA said the statement had been issued by a responsible information source on behalf of (Fateh rebel leader) Abu Musa".

It was the first time the official Syrian agency had carried any statement by either side since the Fateh revolt erupted two months ago.

In Beirut, diplomats said official Syrian publication of the rebels'

Six killed in Tripoli

(Continued from page 1)

the streets, which were almost deserted. Over 40 people have been killed in Tripoli in the last week.

A leftist radio station said a bomb attack near Beirut Tuesday had caused a number of Israeli casualties. The Palestinian news agency WAFA said the bomb had been planted by "fighters of the Lebanese-Palestinian joint resistance forces."

An Israeli spokesman said Israeli troops had detonated the bomb after finding it hidden by a road and there were no Israeli casualties.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel Tuesday expressed sorrow at violent incidents in areas outside government control as well as indiscriminate shelling of civilian areas.

Mr. Gemayel was speaking at a liaison committee meeting attended by Western ambassadors, Lebanese army officers and commanders of the four-nation

multi-national peacekeeping force.

He said his government was more determined than ever "to continue the process of salvation," adding that national unity had never been stronger.

At present, the government's will runs no further than the confines of greater Beirut.

Meanwhile, state-run Beirut Radio broke into its news programmes to announce that authorities had cracked a ring of people responsible for a wave of bomb blasts in the capital.

It said several members of the ring were under interrogation.

In Beirut, security sources said Israeli troops opened fire in the Shweifat area on the outskirts of the capital. Tuesday morning and fired one shell at a cardboard factory, starting a fire.

The reason for the shelling was not known. The gunfire was apparently a precautionary measure against possible attacks in the area, where well-armed local militias operate, the sources said.

It round the world, he said. "There is practically no region of the globe where the military threat from imperialism has not increased."

He called for expanded "military-patriotic" propaganda among young people to prepare them for military service and for higher combat readiness among serving military units.

The Defence Ministry meeting was also addressed by First Deputy Defence Minister Nikolai Ogarov and by General Alexei Yeviphev, chief political officer of the armed forces.

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SPORTS

Last foal sired by Shergar born

DUBLIN (R) — The last of 42 foals sired by champion racehorse Shergar before it was kidnapped four months ago was born at the weekend.

The brown filly born to the mare River Lady at the Moylegate stud in County Kildare on Sunday was worth an estimated £250,000 (£325,000) at birth.

Shergar, who was syndicated for £10 million (US\$15 million) after winning the 1981 English and Irish Derbys, was offered for stud at £70,000 (£95,000) a time.

No trace of the horse has been found since it was snatched from the Aga Khan's stud west of here by masked gunmen in February, though six policemen are still involved in the hunt for it.

Lloyd's of London has already announced that insurers will pay out to those of the 34 shareholders covered against theft.

Ferrari launches new Formula One car

MARANELLO, Italy (R) — The Ferrari motor-racing team Monday unveiled a new Formula One car which they hope to enter for the British Grand Prix on July 16. The "Ferrari 126 C-Three" was given a 150-km drive by team driver Patrick Tambay.

The car was developed to meet new racing regulations outlawing aerodynamic skins.

A Ferrari spokesman said the new design, which features a weight-saving composite body of aluminium and carbon fibre, also reduces the weight of the turbo-engined car.

World Cricket Cup with full-strength Windies

LONDON (R) — The West Indies will be back to full strength in their World Cricket Cup title defense when they take on Pakistan in the semifinals here Wednesday.

Even without regular opener Gordon Greenidge and two of the game's fastest bowlers the West Indians were able to crush Zimbabwe by 10 wickets on Monday.

"Gordon Greenidge, who was rested because of a slight strain, Michael Holding and Andy Roberts will all be available for the semifinal," West Indies captain Clive Lloyd said.

Lloyd, who led the West Indies to victory in the inaugural 1975 competition and again in 1979, is just two matches away from a hat-trick of triumphs in the one-day ODI overs cup.

Victory over Pakistan, who scraped through to the last four by beating New Zealand by 11 runs Monday, would line the West Indians up for a final clash against England or India.

England, like the West Indies, slipped to just one defeat in their six qualifying group matches, completing their series with a nine-wicket win over Sri Lanka on Monday.

India, who take on England at Old Trafford, Manchester, on Wednesday, reached the semi-finals for the first time thanks to surprising wins over the West Indies in their opening match and over Australia in their Group 'B' finale.

India belied their standing with the bookmakers as 4-1 outsiders by giving Australia a 118-run trouncing. "We've now shown what we can do in one-day cricket and

we'll give England a real game," India captain Kapil Dev said.

Australian captain Kim Hughes, unable to play because of an injured thigh muscle, lamented: "We were pathetic. We only had to bat sensibly on what was a beautiful wicket but we threw it away."

India's heroes were medium-pacers Roger Binny and Vlado Lal who each bagged four wickets. "It was the highlight of my career," said Man-of-the-Match Binny.

Pakistan failed to fulfil high expectations in the qualifying series and looked doomed when New Zealand were surprisingly beaten by Sri Lanka last Saturday.

"We were lucky to be there at all after some of our World Cup performances so far, but we just about got it right this time," Pakistani captain Imran Khan said.

Pakistan pipped New Zealand for second place in Group 'A' behind England because of a superior run-rate. A century by Zaheer Abbas and a thrilling 79 not out by Man-of-the-Match Imran had only Richard Hadlee with pace."

"The West Indies have still got a formidable attack. Even if they lose one or two of their fast bowlers they still have others in reserve, and more importantly Viv Richards has begun to run into form with the bat, which is not a good sign for England."

Brazil faces hardest match of European tour

GOTHENBURG, Sweden (R) — Brazil, undefeated since their unsuccessful campaign for last year's World Cup, meet Sweden here Wednesday in what could be a difficult match at the end of their four-nation European soccer tour.

The brilliant Brazilians start as favourites but would be wise not to underestimate their hosts, who last month beat World Champions Italy 2-0 in European Championship match.

In the earlier matches on the tour Brazil convincingly defeated Portugal 4-1 and Switzerland 2-1 but were held to a draw by Wales.

Sweden's fortunes have declined since their defeat of Italy and they were beaten 1-0 at home by Romania in another European Championship match two weeks ago.

Their problems will be compounded by the absence of Haakan Sandberg and Glenn Strömerberg, who scored the two goals against Italy.

The match in Gothenburg is part of celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the hosting of the 1958 World Cup by the Swedish Football Federation. Brazil won the cup that year, beating Sweden in the final.

Navratilova makes devastating start

LONDON (R) — Title-holder Martina Navratilova started with a crushing win, but for two other top women contenders the 1983 Wimbledon Tennis Championships ended in bitter disappointment Tuesday.

Fourth-seeded Tracy Austin withdrew before striking a ball, beaten by a back injury she sustained nine days ago, and sixth-seeded Bettina Bunge, the West German international, who lives in Florida, perished in her first round match against the steady Swiss player Christiane Vilson, ranked 55th in the world.

In the men's singles, Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia and Johan Kriek, the South African-born American, won impressively, hitting strongly that talk of Americans Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe having the competition to themselves may be premature.

Navratilova, seeking to win the women's title for the fourth time since 1978, gave a near-flawless performance in disposing of 21-year-old Beverly Mould of South Africa 6-1, 6-4 in just 32 minutes.

Navratilova, beaten only once this year, conceded 11 points in the first set, four of them in the opening game which she lost, and a miserly six in the second. The luckless Mould might as well have been playing on another court for all the impact she made.

Later Navratilova paid tribute to her new American coach Mike Estep. "With Mike as my coach, my practices are more difficult than my matches because he hits the ball so much harder," she said.

"He's an excellent player and I wonder why it didn't dawn on me before to have him as a coach."

"I'm amazed at how much quicker and sharper I've become since we got together."

Bunge, a Wimbledon semifinalist a year ago, had a match point when she led 6-5 in the second set but her failure to make the most of it and her defeat in the subsequent tiebreaker, cut so deeply into her morale that her game collapsed in the deciding set.

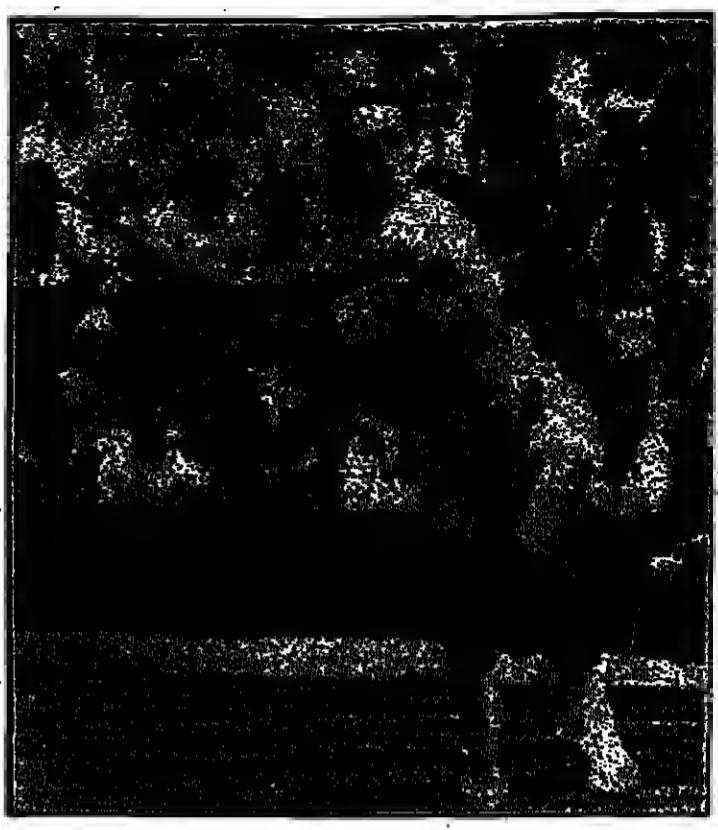
After two and a half hours she was beaten 3-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Jollisaint is no world-beater but is a steady player, capable of hitting winners from the baseline and forecourt. Her unflappable approach was too much for the erratic Bunge, whose game, geared to subdue and wason court, for nearly four hours before winning 5-7, 7-5, 7-6, 5-7, 6-3.

The 22-year-old Krishnan, the world's fifth-ranked player, had an array of strokes and a lovely touch. With a streak of ruthlessness, he might easily have caused a major upset.

He had two points in the second set for a 4-0 lead and had he capitalised on either of them it is unlikely that Gerulaitis would have found a way back into the match.

Gerulaitis also faltered when he dropped serve at 5-3 in the fourth set but he came through strongly



Martina Navratilova — the reigning Wimbledon Ladies Champion in action against Beverly Mould of South Africa at Wimbledon on Tuesday. (A.P. wirephoto)

in the decider. "He was making some great shots and I knew I had to hang on in there," Gerulaitis commented.

Chris Evert Lloyd of the United States, seeded to meet Navratilova in the women's final, followed Gerulaitis on to centre court and made up for her long wait with a quick demolition job on compatriot Alicia Molton. She won 6-2, 6-1 in under an hour.

Vilas wins players' support

Argentine Guillermo Vilas, under threat of a year's suspension from tennis, received the support of 20 leading players on Tuesday.

The players, including American John McEnroe and Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl, put their signatures to a brief statement calling on the men's International Professional Tennis Council (MIPTC) to withdraw "the harsh sanctions" imposed on Vilas.

Earlier this month the MIPTC announced a one-year ban on Vilas, the world's fifth-ranked player, for allegedly receiving appearance money for playing in a tournament in Rotterdam in March. He was also fined \$20,000.

Vilas has denied the allegation and lodged an appeal.

The players' statement of support for Vilas, circulated at the Wimbledon Championships Tuesday, said:

Chinese defector set for U.S. professional tennis debut

ERIE, Pennsylvania (R) — Hu Na, the Chinese tennis player whose defection to the United States started a Sino-American row, will play in her first U.S. professional tennis tournament next week, tournament organisers said Tuesday.

Hu's name was included among players entered for the SITTA women's tennis tournament beginning on Monday at the Westwood Racquet Club here.

Her defection during the Federation Cup competition in Santa Clara, California, last July strained relations between Peking and Washington as the U.S. authorities deliberated for eight months on her request for political asylum.

When asylum was granted last April 4, Peking cancelled sports and cultural exchanges with the United States scheduled for the remainder of this year.

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Portuguese premier promises bitter economic medicine

LISBON (R) — Portugal's Socialist Prime Minister Mario Soares has promised bitter medicine to beat his country's sick economy.

Mr. Soares, 58, who heads Portugal's 15th government since the 1974 revolution and its first coalition of Socialists and Social Democrats, warned parliament Monday of "immediate, tough austerity measures" to beat the crisis.

He also called for a truce between labour and management. Mr. Soares said the nation's foreign debt reached a total of \$13.46 billion by the end of last year and the balance of payments deficit on current account had risen from \$1.25 billion in 1980 to \$3.31 billion.

Mr. Soares told parliament he would ask for special powers to legislate by decree in key sectors during the three-month summer parliamentary recess due to begin at the end of this month.

To underscore his appeal for patriotism and sacrifice by all sectors of Portugal's 10 million people, he said he would ask for a vote of confidence at the end of a three-day debate opening on Wednesday.

His centre-left alliance has a total of 176 seats in the 250-member assembly of the republic.

Mr. Soares has scheduled a three-stage emergency programme over the legislature's four-year term, beginning with an 18-month drive to slash the external debt, followed by plans to encourage investment and mod-

ernise the economy as Portugal negotiates entry into the European Economic Community.

An early new approach will be made to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for medium-term financial assistance, according to Bank of Portugal Governor Jacinto Nunes.

There has been persistent speculation here over the past week of an imminent new devaluation of 10 to 15 per cent of the escudo.

But the new government has been quick to deny any such intention — while retaining discreet silence so far on the harsh measures in store for the Portuguese, already living with an annual inflation rate of more than 20 per cent.

U.S. congressional committee approves 1984 financial plan

WASHINGTON (R) — A congressional committee defied President Reagan Monday night by approving a 1984 budget plan that would raise taxes and cut proposed defence spending to reduce the federal deficit.

A committee of the House of Representatives and Senate agreed to spend \$859 billion against revenues of \$680 billion, which would produce a deficit of \$179 billion.

It called for \$12 billion in higher taxes in 1984 and \$73 billion over three years.

There was no guarantee that

this compromise would win congressional approval since the Republican-dominated Senate had approved the previous plan by only one vote.

The proposed deficit was some \$11 billion less than Mr. Reagan's latest estimate for 1984.

Mr. Reagan has warned that he would veto major new taxes which he believes limit economic recovery, but concern over rising budget deficits has led Congress to seek higher taxation and lower military spending.

This worry was also voiced by leaders of the Western industrialised nations and Japan at the economic summit held last month in Williamsburg, Virginia.

Mr. Reagan had argued against

not only raising taxes but also cutting down on his proposed 10 per cent increase in defence spending.

This worry was also voiced by

World Bank aids Sudan, Kenya

WASHINGTON (R) — The World Bank Monday approved loans and credits totalling \$159 million to support agricultural rehabilitation and basic urban services in Sudan and Kenya.

The bank said Sudan will use a \$50 million credit from its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), to supply parts for machinery and equipment used in irrigation schemes, and an \$80 million credit will finance a project to increase crop yields and production.

Another bank affiliate, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), will loan Kenya \$7 million to promote rural economic growth for about 29,000 lower and middle-income households.

Qatar, B.P., CFP sign accord

DOHA (R) — Qatar has signed a memorandum of understanding with British Petroleum Company Plc (B.P.) and Compagnie Francaise des Petroles (CFP) to exploit gas reserves of its northeast coast.

The memorandum was signed here Monday night by Qatar's minister of finance and petroleum Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Thani, and representatives from B.P. and CFP, which would each have a 7.5 per cent stake in the project, estimated to cost between \$5 and \$6 billion.

Sheikh Abdul Aziz told the Qatari News Agency the signing of the memorandum would be followed later this year by the setting up of a Liquified Natural Gas (LNG) company.



LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities firmed on moderate buying interest after opening easier, following the Beecham £196.6 million rights issue, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1400 GMT was up 4.8 at a record 732.6.

Beecham fell 15p to 353 after the Rightsbut rallied to 365, down 3p on balance.

Government bonds lost early firmness to show falls up to one point in long dates on moderate selling activity, dealers said. Index-linked stocks were around 1/4 point easier.

Gold shares were volatile and closed generally easier for choice but North Americans were mixed in line with Wall Street.

Builders were firm on hopes that building societies might postpone a rise in mortgage rates, dealers said. Wimpey was up 5p at 142 after 144 and Barratt rose 6p to 250.

Electricals were firm where traded with Plessey 8p higher at 747, but oils continued to drift on light profit-taking with B.P. and Shell down 10p at 434 and 594 respectively. Banks and insurances were generally a few pence firmer.

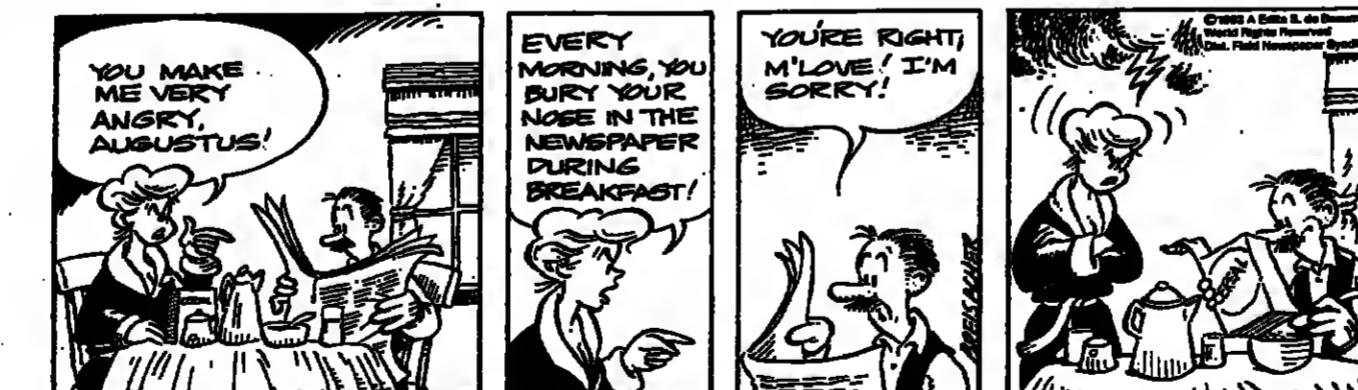
Among leading industrials, ICI was up 2p at 496 after 498.

BTR gained 3p at 527.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



NEWS IN BRIEF

Moroccan GDP rises by 6.8%

RABAT (R) — Morocco's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by about 6.8 per cent in real terms last year, mostly because food production recovered from the severe drought of 1981, the Bank of Morocco for Foreign Trade said Monday. But the balance of trade deficit widened to 13.5 billion dirhams (about \$2.2 billion) from 10.5 billion dirhams in 1981, largely because of a fall in exports of phosphates. Grain production reached 4.9 million metric tonnes in 1982, more than twice as much as in 1981, and copper ore production almost tripled, from 22,500 tonnes to 63,000 tonnes, it said.

IDB lends Turkey \$25m

JEDDAH (R) — The Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank (IDB) said Tuesday it was lending Turkey \$25 million to finance crude oil imports. It gave no details of the term or interest rate on the trade financing arrangement, or of the planned oil imports.

Iran, S. Yemen reach understanding

TEHRAN (OPECNA) — A letter of understanding covering the areas of oil, commerce, technical and economic cooperation was signed here Monday between Iran and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Ministers fail to fix fish quotas

LUXEMBOURG (R) — European community fisheries ministers Monday failed to fix 1983 fish quotas and agreed to meet again next month to try to settle their differences.

UNDP prepares Arab aid plan

RIYADH (OPECNA) — The council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has prepared an Arab regional assistance scheme costing \$31.9 million over the next four years, it was announced here Monday. The regional programme is based on four priorities — food security, human resource development, strengthening of Arab development institutions and improved inter-country transport and communications.

Indonesia to up hydropower output

JAKARTA (OPECNA) — The Indonesian state electricity company plans to build 10 small and medium sized hydropower plants, adding 940 MW to its generating capacity, and a number of mini hydro schemes with a further 56 MW.

FRANKFURT (R) — Iraq, Nigeria and Libya are all finding it increasingly difficult to pay for construction work already started in their countries, a major West German building firm reported Tuesday.

Mr. Hermann Becker, chief executive of Philipp Holzmann, West Germany's biggest construction company, said Iraq now owed his company 35 to 40 million marks (\$13.7 to \$15.7 million) for work already completed on a canal and a power station. Nigeria was 115 million marks (\$4.5 million) in arrears and Libya about 30 million marks (\$11.8 million).

The three countries, which are all members of OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries), have effectively ord-

French government predicts improved economy in 1984

PARIS (R) — The French economy will start to recover next year from the effects of the government's austerity measures, which have halted economic growth, the finance ministry said Tuesday.

It said in a communiqué that despite continuing problems for the world economy, increased exports would bring a one per cent rise in France's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1984, after no growth at all this year.

The government had been forecasting two per cent growth for 1983 before it introduced its austerity programme in March aimed at cutting the huge trade deficit.

The measures, including increased taxation and an obligatory loan by taxpayers to the government, were intended to cut consumption in order to stem the flow of imports and wipe out the

trade deficit by the end of 1984. The ministry, in its first precise prediction for 1984, said there would be a trade shortfall of six billion francs (\$7.8 billion) — close to the target and sharply lower than its forecast of a \$9 billion francs (\$7.7 billion) deficit this year.

The right-wing newspaper Le Figaro said however the forecast for this year seemed unattainable, after last year's deficit of 93.3 billion francs (\$12.1 billion).

By applying the new forecasts for imports and exports, it said the deficit was more likely to be 75 billion francs (\$9.7 billion).

The ministry said imports would fall 0.1 per cent in 1983 but then rise 0.3 per cent in 1984. Exports would rise 2.5 per cent in 1983 and improve further to a 4.1 per cent gain in 1984.

In addition to the boost given to the economy by exports in the first half of 1984, growth would be stimulated by stronger investment and by increased household consumption resulting from a fall in inflation.

The ministry said that from mid-1983 inflation would fall steadily to an annual six per cent and then five per cent.

The forecasts are based on a slow improvement in 1983 in the economies of members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). For 1984 they also are based on an expected halt to the decline in demand from members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and developing nations.

Payment problems hurt West German builder

erred a halt on new construction orders, Mr. Becker added.

OPEC countries have suffered a slowdown in economic activity due to falling oil revenues caused by oil glut.

Mr. Becker said that the decline meant that in the first five months of 1983 Saudi Arabia was virtually the only source of orders from OPEC countries.

Finance Director Gerhard Keil added the company's earnings would be down this year and cautioned that the projects in Iraq and Nigeria could collapse.

Earlier this month the Bank of International Settlements (BIS) announced that OPEC member countries had a combined balance of payments deficit of \$3 billion last year.

It said this reversed the trend of OPEC balance of payments surpluses in recent years which peaked in 1980 at \$114 billion and continued in 1981 at \$63 billion.

BIS said OPEC countries were hit by the world recession and high interest rates as oil exports to the industrialised nations fell sharply.

The continuing war between Iraq and Iran has affected Iraq's ability to pay for products and services ordered in the West.

Nigeria, facing a mounting debt

crisis, recently had to turn to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a rescue package.

Libya relies totally on oil, which makes up 99 per cent of its exports, but has been investing heavily in other areas to lessen this dependence.

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WORLD

Chilean unions prepare for showdown with Pinochet

SANTIAGO (R) — Chilean unions representing almost a third of the country's workforce have called for an indefinite general strike from Thursday in a further trial of strength with the military government.

The decision was announced shortly after a judge ordered the imprisonment of six leaders of the union representing striking copper workers, including its acting President Hugo Estivales.

There was no immediate government reaction to the call for a national stoppage although President Augusto Pinochet has said he intends to crack down on opposition to his 11-year-old government.

Copper workers and truck owners are spearheading the most serious challenge to military rule. They were at the forefront of labour unrest in the turbulent months that led to the 1973 coup.

Adolfo Quinteros, president of the confederation of truck owners, announced the strike call at a packed news conference Monday night when he read a statement in the name of the workers' national command and the national road transport council.

Gen. Pinochet's warning that he intended to crack down on opposition followed a national day of protest last Tuesday and the arrest of one of its organisers, Rodolfo Seguel, president of the Confederation of Copper Workers (CTC).

The CTC responded to the arrest by calling on its 22,000 members to strike for one day last Friday. The stoppages became indefinite from two of the four major mines following mass sackings of strikers by the state-owned copper corporation Codeco.

The government promptly pressed charges against 11 CTC leaders under internal security laws and a judge Monday ordered that six of them, including Mr. Estivales, join Mr. Seguel in Santiago's jail while he carries out his investigation, the semi-official Orbe news agency said.

Apart from the copper workers, whose industry is the backbone of

Chile's ailing economy, the workers' national command includes dockers, public employees and workers in the car, construction and textile sectors as well as many others.

The transport council includes truck owners, taxi drivers and urban and long-distance bus operators.

The command claims to represent almost all unionised labour in Chile, which it says is about 30 per cent of the workforce.

Independent labour analysts put the figure nearer to 20 per cent, however and said many workers might not respond to the strike call because of labour laws introduced by the military government that have fragmented unions and made strikes illegal.

They also noted that even within the powerful and generally radical CTC, there had been no strike at Chuquicamata, the biggest mine which produces half of Chile's copper.

The Santiago journalists' association said meanwhile that editors had been called to another meeting with the government Tuesday after some objected when the authorities last Saturday asked the media not to publish information on the copper strike.

Newspaper sources said they had received a government communiqué forbidding them to publish anything about the general strike.

The association also accused the government of telling journalists not to write about the June 14 day of protest beforehand and to play up the violence of that night.

It said in a statement that the government information agency instructed newspapers to use words such as "pillage" and "vandalism" in headlines, insisted on inspecting all copy and that photos of the demonstrators were seized by security forces.

"These facts confirm once more ... that press freedom does not exist in our country," the association said.

Indonesian satellite sends good news

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE, Florida (R) — The crew of the American space shuttle Challenger awoke Tuesday to good news about the Indonesian satellite launched from their craft two days ago.

Ground control told the crew that an engine burn on the Indonesian craft had been successful, indicating it was on course for its higher orbit, 36,000 kilometres over the equator.

Sally Ride, the first American spacewoman, who helped deploy the satellite, replied, "That's great."

The Palapa satellite will provide advanced communications for Indonesia.

The shuttle crew had a light schedule of experiments and camera work Tuesday as they passed the halfway point of their six-day mission.

The main work of the day is to be the operation of a scientific experiment in which cells floating in a liquid are separated by an electrical charge.

Called electrophoresis, the process has been used for years on Earth to make pharmaceuticals, but it is much more efficient in weightlessness and is expected to be one of the first commercial manufacturing processes to be conducted in space.

The experiment, built by the McDonnell Douglas Aerospace Company, is on its third shuttle flight.

Sally Ride, 32, America's first woman space voyager, will operate the device, called Cefis.

Her four fellow astronauts will spend the day "housekeeping" and taking television, film and still pictures.

A computer hitch which developed in a payload of West German experiments Monday, described as minor and the first problem of the mission, appeared to have resolved itself as ground controllers reported receiving information from the experiments.

The crew will go to sleep early Tuesday evening to begin adjusting for an early awakening on Friday, when they are to land here at 6:53 a.m. (1053 GMT).

Pope's comments upset Poland's administration

WROCŁAW, Poland (R) — Crowds waving banners of the outlawed Solidarity Trade Union along with national flags greeted Pope John Paul II Tuesday in this industrial city, scene of major disturbances during the period of martial law in Poland.

"I bring you my solidarity and that of the church," the Pope told his audience of up to a million people at an outdoor mass.

He said Poland had a hunger and a thirst for righteousness, which had particularly shown itself in recent years.

The pontiff, on an eight-day tour of his homeland, was given loud ovations each time he used the word Solidarity.

He was also applauded when he said Poland remembered not only its war dead but all those who had lost their lives in events of recent years.

In Poznan Monday he had knelt in homage to people killed during the 1956 anti-communist riots in that city.

His words Tuesday about the dead could be expected to have an impact in this southwestern city, once a major Solidarity base, and see street clashes between police and demonstrators after martial law was imposed in December 1981.

The Communist authorities have shown concern about the jubilant welcome his more political remarks have received since the Pope arrived in Poland last

Thursday.

Tuesday all leading Warsaw newspapers gave prominence to an interview with Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski striking obliquely but sharply at remarks the Pope made during a religious rally for young people in Czestochowa last Saturday.

Without naming the pontiff, Mr. Rakowski indirectly accused him of distorting facts and sowing unrest and defeatism.

Tuesday, after arriving at the scene of the Wroclaw mass by helicopter, the Pope said the Polish desire for righteousness sprang "from a sense of the dignity of human work, from love of the homeland and from solidarity, that is to say from a sense of the common good".

Immediately in front of the giant outdoor altar, members of the crowd held a huge banner bearing the familiar "Solidarnosc" emblem in black letters.

Reminder of shooting

CZESTOCHOWA, Poland — Pope John Paul has said he was leaving the belt from the cassock worn when he was shot in an assassination attempt two years ago as an offering at Poland's Jasna Gora monastery.

He wanted to leave the belt, with a bullet hole in it, as an offering of thanks and visible reminder of the event, he said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

China sets up body to track down spies

PEKING (R) — China's new ministry of security will fight increased foreign espionage in the country that has emerged since it began opening up to the outside world, the new minister of the department, Ling Yun, said. "Some foreign countries have been stepping up their activities to spy out China's state secrets and have been sending in special agents for subversive and destructive purposes," he told the New China News Agency (NCNA). Mr. Ling said his ministry and the public security ministry, the other large security organisation, would work together closely. The minister did not say which countries he believed were intensifying intelligence activities against China.

Gen. Zia to visit Japan in July

TOKYO (R) — President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq of Pakistan will make a six-day state visit to Japan from July 17, the foreign ministry announced Tuesday. Gen. Zia will have an audience with Emperor Hirohito and hold two rounds of talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the ministry said. The talks are expected to cover international affairs and Japan's economic aid to Pakistan, ministry sources said.

Indian defence chief off to Soviet Union

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Defence Minister Ramaswami Venkataaraman left Tuesday on a six-day official visit to the Soviet Union. India's main arms supplier, Mr. Venkataaraman is scheduled to confer with Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov and to tour some Soviet defence facilities, the Indian defence ministry said.

Japan to allow foreign students jobs

TOKYO (R) — Foreign students in Japan, mostly from Asian countries, will be allowed to take part-time jobs to help them meet the high cost of living, the justice ministry said Tuesday. Regulations will be changed from early next month to allow the students to work for up to 20 hours a week, officials said.

American picked as Intelsat chief

WASHINGTON (R) — Intelsat, the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation, announced Tuesday that it has chosen American businessman Richard Colino to be its new director general. Intelsat, a consortium of 119 countries, operates a global satellite communications system with headquarters in Washington.

Rabbit hole stumps veteran parachutist

DURHAM, England (R) — Brenda Grant, 32, made a safe landing after her 27th parachute jump, a free-fall descent from 3,000 metres. Then she stepped into a rabbit hole and broke her leg.

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